

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—N° 1102.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Suddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale at this office, and at the store of Mellis, Kelly and Brent in Paris, price 37 1/2 cents,

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS

IN AND CONCERNING

KENTUCKY,

From the first settlement thereof, until it became an independent state, in June 1792.

BY WILLIAM LITTELL ESQ.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he will continue the

Painting and Gilding Business,

to which he will add the

Lending, making, and framing of

Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of

Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an

assortment of

EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



The subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious---He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE,

147 1/4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 60 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a brook runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence---the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground---also, the flock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. t.

HART & BARTLET

4 HAVE imported and are now opening a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they are disposed to sell at a moderate advance, either by wholesale or retail.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, and Hog's lard, for which they will give Cash and Merchandise.

Lexington, December 8th, 1806. t.

BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

43 REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER,
HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia---consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEENS' &

GLASS } WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, o suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sug-
gar,

10 do. Loaf do.

1000 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,

Demi-johns Shrub, & Lime

Juice,

20 Cwt. Campeachy oysters,

500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit

of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for

Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

30 BAST & YOUCHE,

COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore---making all sizes of Hhds and boilers, hats'ers and wash kettles, tea, & few and glue kettles, fauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c.---Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Foundry business, opposite Mr. Logan's Carrying shop, Main-street Lexington, under the firm of ALTE & CO. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-Irons and Candle-Sticks, Rivets and Still-Cocks, &c. Copper-smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange---Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806.

29 GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND,

to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of

John Meaux esq. in Mercer county,

on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

270 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,

195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castlemann and John Lightfoot esq's. with a small improvement—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,

202 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also,

157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also,

211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered,

and contain several valuable mill seats. A

part cash will be required from purchasers, and

a reasonable credit given for the balance. For

terms apply to Samuel Macoun, Mercer county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Macoun.

September 9th, 1806.

Doctors Fishback & Dudley,

HAVE commenced partnership

the practice of Medicine, Surgery,

&c. in Lexington. By their skill in those

professions, and attention to business,

they hope to merit a share of the public

confidence.

May 20, 1806.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and

the public in general, that he carries on

the Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr.

Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Ran-

kin, Main-street and has on hand a large

assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gal-

lons, and hopes by his particular atten-

tion to business to merit their custom. 1am

Lexington, Dec. 1, 1806.

44 BILLS OF LADING

For sale at this office.

43 REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER,
HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia---consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEENS' &

GLASS } WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, o suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sug-
gar,

10 do. Loaf do.

1000 Bottles Bordeaux Claret,

Demi-johns Shrub, & Lime

Juice,

20 Cwt. Campeachy oysters,

500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit

of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for

Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

30 BAST & YOUCHE,

COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore---making all sizes of Hhds and boilers, hats'ers and wash kettles, tea, & few and glue kettles, fauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c.---Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail,

for cash or approved notes.

August 14, 1806.

29 GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND,

to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of

John Meaux esq. in Mercer county,

on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

270 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

In the House of Representatives,
Tuesday, December 2d, 1806.

(CONCLUDED.)

To the Democratic society of Lexington.

CITIZENS,

Events unforeseen, the effects of causes which it is unnecessary here to develop, have stopped the march of 2000 brave Kentuckians, who strong in their courage, in the justice of their rights, their cause, the general interest of their fellow citizens, and convinced of the brotherly dispositions of the Louisianians, waited only for their orders to go, by the strength of their arms, take from the Spaniards despotic usurpers, the empire of the Mississippi, ensure to their country the navigation of it, break the chains of the Americans, and their brethren the French, hoist up the flag of liberty in the name of the French Republic, and lay the foundation of the prosperity and happiness of two nations situated to, and destined by nature to be but one, the most happy in the universe.

Citizens, the greater attempts you have made towards the success of that expedition, the more sensible you must be of the impediments which delay the execution of it, the more energetic should your efforts be towards new means of success. There is one from which I expect the greatest advantages, which you may render decisive by an address to the National Convention, or to the Executive Council of France. In the name of my countrymen of Louisiana, in the name of the interest of yours, I dare once more ask you this new proof of your patriotism.

Being deprived of my dearest hopes, of the pleasure, after 14 years absence, and three years proscriptio[n], to return to the bosom of my family, my friends, and my countrymen, I have only one path to follow; that of going to France, & express to the representatives of the French people the cry, the general wish of the Louisianians to make part of the French Republic, to inform them of the most ardent desire which the Kentuckians have had, and will continue to have, forever to take the most active part in any undertaking tending to open to them the free navigation of the Mississippi.

The French republic in their sublime constitutional act, have professed their protection to all those nations who had the courage of shaking off the yoke of tyranny. The Louisianians have the most sacred right to it. They are French, but have been sacrificed to despotism by arbitrary power. The honor, the glory, the duty of the national convention is to grant them their powerful support.

Every petition or plan relative to that important object would be considered in the highest degree; the address of the Democratic society of Lexington would give it a greater weight.

Accept, citizens, the farewell, not the last, of a brother who is determined to sacrifice every thing in his power for the liberty of his country and the prosperity of the general inhabitants of Kentucky.

Salut et la patrie,
AUGUSTE LACHAISE.
Endorsement on the back.

This letter was written previous to the 14th January 1794, the democratic society acted on it that day—an address was prepared and presented—and on the 19th day of May an answer returned.

To the President and congress of the United States of America:

The remonstrance of the subscribers, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, sheweth: That your remonstrants have observed with concern and indignation, the injuries and insults offered to the United States by the king of Great Britain. He has violated in important parts, that treaty of peace, the observance of which, might have obliterated the remembrance of former injuries. He has, by means of his agents, supplied arms, ammunition, cloathing and provision to those Savages, who have so quartered, until he read certain publications which appeared in these States. He has interposed the Western World since the 4th of June, and negotiated truces by land. That in or about the month of August last, Mr. Innes did make a piratical attack, in order to turn a communication to this deponent relative to the business on which he sailed on the American commerce. said Mr. Sebastian had gone to New-Orleans—and also stated some information which he said had been given to him by Charles Wilkins relative to said pension; but as the communications then made to the deponent are as he believes substantially contained in the testimony delivered by Mr. Innes to this committee, he deems it unnecessary to state them. That he heard that Mr. Sebastian had been in Philadelphia on his return from New-Orleans in 1796, but he did not call on this deponent then attending Congress in that city, and he has been informed that he did not call on any of the then members of the Kentucky delegation at that place. That some time after Mr. Sebastian arrived at Philadelphia, and during the continuance of the war between France and Spain, he informed this deponent that he had it in contemplation to raise an army, to consist of recruits from Kentucky, Tennessee, the Creek and other Indian tribes for the conquest of Louisiana; in behalf of France. Shortly after he understood from one of the heads of departments that he was apprised of the project of Genet. That he was absent from Kentucky from the autumn of 1792, till about August 1795, and therefore, has no personal knowledge of the progress of any agent of Genet, in issuing commissions, or insuring men; but during that time he received letters from Kentucky containing information on that subject, and without delay gave extracts from them to the then secretary of state for the information of the President of the United States.

Given to him by Charles Wilkins relative to said pension; but as the communications then made to the deponent are as he believes substantially contained in the testimony delivered by Mr. Innes to this committee, he deems it unnecessary to state them. That he heard that Mr. Sebastian had been in Philadelphia on his return from New-Orleans in 1796, but he did not call on this deponent then attending Congress in that city, and he has been informed that he did not call

that the treaty of friendship, limits of Appeals for the state of Kentucky, and navigation had been entered into between the governments of the United States and Spain, that the governor sent for him, and informed him of that circumstance, and observed that the business as to the concessions was at an end; but that he had it in charge from the King to inform whoever should come on that business, should be entitled to two thousand dollars a year. That upon this ground he had drawn in favour of Mr. Seitz, the draft before alluded to.

Upon being further questioned—At what time was Mr. Sebastian appointed judge of the court of Appeals, at what times was he absent, and how long?

This deponent says that Mr. Sebastian was appointed a Judge of the court of Appeals in the year 1792, shortly after the commencement of this government, that from the record book of the court of Appeals it appears that he qualified as Judge on the 7th day of January 1793. From the same record book it appears that he was absent at the May term of the Court of Appeals 1796—that this absence was, as this deponent was informed and believes in consequence of his having descended the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in the fall or winter of 1795—6. That it also appears from the said record book he was also absent at the May and October terms of the court of Appeals in the year 1798—this deponent was informed and he believes that this absence was from his having also descended the said rivers in that year.

J. BROWN.

Dec'r. 1st, 1806.

Thomas Todd being sworn, was interrogated by Mr. Grundy. Do you know any thing of any money being received by Mr. Sebastian, from or his having any negotiation with the Spanish government or any of its officers. If you do, at what time did you come to the knowledge of it?

The deponent says that in the month of August last, in a conversation with Mr. Innes as to the statements published in the Western World, he shewed to this deponent a copy of the concessions which some short time before as this deponent understood, had been sent to Mr. Innes by Mr. Sebastian. Mr. Innes at the same time shewed this deponent the papers relative to the proposition made by Power and the answer. That in the course of the said month of August at Lexington, Mr. Innes mentioned to this deponent a conversation which he had with Mr. Charles Wilkins of

that place, shewed this deponent the copy of a letter from Mr. Sebastian to Mr. John A. Seitz who had previously died at New-Orleans and informed this deponent that the original letter was in the possession of Mr. Wilkins, and that Mr. Wilkins had seen among Mr. Seitz's papers a draught drawn by Mr. Sebastian on some officer of the Spanish government, in favour of Mr. Seitz for his (Mr. Sebastian's) pension. That the papers above alluded to, and the information coming from Mr. Wilkins was the first knowledge I had of the real cause of Mr. Sebastian's having descended the Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. That at the commencement of the last October term of the court of Appeals, this deponent mentioned to Mr. Sebastian the above circumstances, he then acknowledged that he had drawn such a draught in favour of Mr. Seitz, and stated that in consequence of a letter which he had received from the governor of New-Orleans, he had in the fall or winter of 1795—6, descended the Ohio, and at or near its mouth had met with Gayoso. That they entered on the business, and he received the concessions before alluded to—that a difference in opinion took place between him and Gayoso as to the duty which should be paid by the people of the western country, who might export produce down the Mississippi—Gayoso insisting that they should pay four per cent as an acknowledgment for the permission given them—He, Mr. Sebastian insisting that as it was a conciliating measure on the part of the Spanish government, that no duty ought to be exacted—that it was at length agreed to descend the river, and submit the difference to the Governor at New-Orleans. They did so, and in some short time after their arrival, he (Mr. Sebastian) had an audience with the governor, who decided again against Gayoso. That the governor appointed a day when he should again attend, in order to complete the business; but previous to the day appointed a courier arrived at New-Orleans with the intelligence

of Appeals for the state of Kentucky, from the 18th day of July, 1792, to the 1st day of October in the present year.

Given under my hand as Auditor of Public accounts, for the state of Kentucky, the date above.

GEORGE MADISON.

Whereupon your committee does not hesitate to declare as their opinion, that the information given to the House of Representatives is substantially true, and correctly detailed—and that the said Judge Sebastian is guilty of having for several years received from the Spanish government, a pension paid in cash annually, to the amount of two thousand dollars.

Your committee further report as their opinion, that whilst Judge Sebastian was in the exercise of his office in this state, and drawing his annual salary therefrom he was employed in carrying on with the agents of the Spanish government, an illicit, unjustifiable, and highly criminal intercourse, subversive of every duty he owed to the constituted authorities of our country, and highly derogatory to the character of Kentucky.

And the same being read was unanimously agreed to.

From the New York Gazette.

Messrs. Lang & Turner.

As we have lately been told that Mr. Lewis and his party passed the last winter near Cape Adams, on the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of Columbia river; it is not improbable that some of your readers may be desirous of knowing the position of that river.

The mouth of Columbia river is in lat. 46, 19, N. and lon. 123, 58, W. from London. It was named

in the year 1792, or '93, by Capt. Gray of Massachusetts, who was master of the ship Columbia. He named the river by his ship, and the southern cape by the late president Adams. It may be most correct to say Columbia bay and river; for the bay is some miles broad; and 29 or 30 miles long, but the mouth of the river is little more than half a mile broad. At the distance of 80 miles from its mouth, it is about a quarter of a mile broad, with a depth of two, three, or four fathoms.

Question—At what time were you first informed, that a negotiation of any kind (unauthorised by government) had been carried on, or attempted between the officers or agents of the Spanish government, and any individuals or set of men in the western country?—Answer, not until I saw the papers before stated in the month of August last.

Question. Did Mr. Sebastian at the time he explained himself to you, as to the draft drawn in favor of Mr. Seitz, speak of his having drawn drafts in favor of any other persons?

Answer—He did not.

Question. Do you recollect the substance or object of the memorial read by general Wilkinson?—Answer, I do not—but upon reading the letters published in the news papers, as having passed between Col. Marshall, & gen. Washington, it appears to me to be tolerably accurately stated in col. Marshall's letter.

THOMAS TODD.

Col. Joseph Crockett, being duly sworn to give evidence, before the special committee appointed by the house of representatives, for the enquiry into the charge against judge Sebastian, deposeth and saith, that he was in the Kentucky convention

held at Danville in the year 1788, when gen. Wilkinson produced a memorial, which he read to the said convention as handed to him, sheet by sheet, by judge Sebastian—and that the said memorial, never was read, or handed into the clerk's table of the said convention.

JOSEPH CROCKETT.

December 1st, 1806.

State of Kentucky, Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals, &c.

At the request of a special committee appointed to enquire into certain charges alledged against Mr. Benjamin Sebastian, late a Judge of the court aforesaid, I do hereby certify that from an examination of the order books of said court, I find that Mr. Sebastian qualified as a judge of said court, on the 7th day of January, 1793—and that he hath attended the respective terms of said court ever since, the May term in 1796, and the May and October terms in 1798 excepted.

Given under my hand as clerk to the court aforesaid, this first day of December 1806.

ACHILLES SNEED.

Auditor's office, November 2d 1806.

I do hereby certify that it appears from the books and records in my office, that the hon. Benjamin Sebastian has regularly drawn his salary, as one of the judges of the court

of Appeals for the state of Kentucky, from the 18th day of July, 1792, to the 1st day of October in the present year.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND

JEWELLER,

ESPECTIALLY informs his friends and

the public in general, that he has com-

pletely removed his business in the house lately

occupied by mrs. Boggs, and nearly opposite

mr. Daniel Bradford's printing office, on Main street, where he intends to pursue the same

in all its various branches, and hopes from his

knowledge of the above business, with the

strictest attention and a desire to please, to mer-

it a share of the public patronage. Ladies

and Gentlemen who are so obliging as to favor

him with their commands, may rely on having

work done in the most fashionable and neatest

manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. One or two Apprentices, well recom-

mended, will be taken to the above business.

The highest price will be given for old

and Silver.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

By the messenger whose arrival from Paris was announced yesterday, government, we understand, has received information of the departure of Bonaparte from his capital. He was accompanied by Talleyrand.

A cabinet council was held yesterday at lord Howick's office.

Yesterday we received Paris and Dutch papers, the former to the 22d, the latter to the 27th inst. The intelligence contained in them is no less important than that furnished us by the Hamburg papers and the letters from the North of Germany. Little is said respecting the movements of the Prussian troops, or the expected rupture between the courts of Berlin and Paris; while all that is mentioned respecting the military demonstrations of Russia is evidently founded in wilful misrepresentation. In fact, none of the continental gazettes within the control of France durst mention that there are 150,000 Russians on their march to the assistance of Prussia.

If the Naples news be deserving of credit, the French have again reoccupied the Further Calabria.

The British are said to have retired from Amanthea, and Massena is represented as being in full march to Reggio. The latter part of this intelligence is sufficient to destroy the credit of the whole.—Massena, sanguinary and ferocious as he is, is too good an officer to thrust himself into that nook of Italy with any considerable force, leaving all the country between that place and Naples open to a sudden disembarkation of the force assembled for the defence of Sicily.

A report prevailed at the Hague, that Bonaparte had left Paris for Mayence. It is very likely to be true. When he does put himself at the head of an army, it will be most probably that part of it which is concentrated on the Saxon frontier. The Dutch funds have risen two per cent.

The Hamburg mails due on the 21st and 24th inst. arrived yesterday, the contents of the first was anticipated in our paper of Saturday.

When a contest is about to take place for the better part of Europe, it is some consolation to know, that the preparations of the powers who are to fight for its freedom and security, are not inadequate to the great cause they have to uphold. We therefore hear with particular satisfaction, that the Austrian army is more numerous, better appointed, more abundantly provided, and in habits of more effective discipline, than it was previous to the commencement of the last disastrous campaign. These wonders have been achieved by the great influence and indefatigable attention of the archduke Charles—of that amiable and able prince, who, we trust, will one day appear as the restorer and avenger of the House of Austria. The army has been recruited to a number much above its ordinary establishment; and it is, perhaps, the knowledge of this fact, which has produced the liberation of the Austrian prisoners by France. In detaining them, Bonaparte only furnished Austria with a fair pretext for quarrel whenever an opportunity should offer; in restoring them he would add little to the effective strength of that army, for few of the soldiers would, and we believe none of the officers could, expect to be employed. Should the flames of war again burst forth on the continent, we do not think Austria will remain a spectator of the scene. Considerable magazines are ordered to be prepared in Bohemia; troops are concentrating on the right bank of the Danube; and we think, under pretence of protecting the neutrality of the territory, or some other reason equally valid, that Austria will contrive to take a part in the general quarrel. It is the apprehension as well as the hostile attitude of Prussia, which has rendered Bonaparte so unusually temperate for the last six weeks. He is not ignorant that the Austrian army is numerous and far better composed at present than it was when he began to cross the Rhine against it this time twelve months.

The eternal subject of the surrender of Cattaro is put to rest for some time. Austria appears to have satisfied all the forms that were required by France. General Bellegarde, with a considerable force, presented himself before the place, and required to be put in possession of it. The Russians demurred, and threatened to treat him as an en-

emy, if he should attempt a landing.

The Prussian troops having almost all reached their different points of destination, the movements are, of course, not so frequent as they were a few days ago.—The strength of the Prussian and allied army is concentrated in the following positions: The head-quarters, where the king nominally, but the duke of Brunswick really commands, are to be established between Halle and Merseburgh.—Another corps is to be stationed in front of Magdeburg; third in the neighborhood of Göttingen, and a fourth in Westphalia. The three last divisions are to be severally commanded by prince Hohenlohe, general Müllendorf, and the elector of Hesse. Both the Saxons and Hessians are already incorporated with the Prussians; and what is of very great importance, it is placed, beyond all doubt, that a considerable Russian force is rapidly advancing towards Silesia. The 20th instant was the time fixed for his Prussian majesty's departure from Berlin for the army; the queen, it is said, accompanies him.

A report prevailed at Dresden, that he would be met there by the emperor Alexander.

The Berlin intelligence mentions, that baron Jacobi was to quit that city on a journey: his excellency is coming to London. He was expected to pass through Hamburg on the 20th instant, and his arrival by the next packet, may be looked for.

Bonaparte continues hostilities against the humble retainers of the continental press, with the same rancour that he did the war against the house of Austria, or the queen of Naples. Four of them, accused of high treason against the Corsican emperor, are condemned as contumacious, and are to be shot as soon as they can be taken.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent of the first respectability. We place much reliance upon the accuracy of the details contained in it:

Altona Sept 16, 1806.

Great exertions are making to place the army in Saxony on the most formidable footing, and to take the field immediately.

The Prussian general Hohenlohe is to command the combined army; but it is supposed that the king of Prussia will have the supreme command, as his head-quarters are to be at Halle.

One hundred thousand Russians are on their march to Warshau; eighty thousand are at Brody and Belitz. The armies are to be commanded by generals Michelson and Bennington; they are to receive their heavy artillery at Gros Glogau, where the greatest activity prevails in the magazines.

The Russians are to cross the Oder at Brieg, Breslau, and Gros Glogau, and that part of the army is already arrived on the frontiers of Silesia. The grand duke Constantine, and some say, the emperor Alexander, is expected at Berlin.

On the 7th instant, part of the Prussian army was arrived in Saxony, by the road of Bautzen. The Prussian third battalions of each regiment have received orders to march; which is not usually done.

The Austrians are forming large magazines at Troppau, Joggendorf, and in Bohemia.

A large train of artillery has passed through Brunswick from Magdeburg, to join the Prussian army in Hanover.

The Prussians have taken possession of the principality of Fulda, the only sovereignty left to the prince of Orange, who arrived at Magdeburg on the 9th. The duke of Brunswick is to have the command of the centre of the Prussian army. His own army is to be increased from 2000 to 6000 men.

The elector of Saxony's troops received orders to march on the 9th of September.

At Halle the troops are quartered even in the professors' houses; and the churches are already converted into magazines. Eleven regiments are on their march to Leipzig. The Prussian troops, under the prince of Hohenlohe, crossed the Elbe, near Dresden, on the 11th instant. These are to be replaced by Russians. The nearest French force is at Bayreuth and Coburg.

Count Schellenburg Kehnert is named governor of Berlin, vice Mollendorff.

(EVENING.)

The messenger whose arrival with dispatches from Lord Lauderdale, we an-

nounced yesterday, brought Paris papers to Friday last, inclusive.

Bonaparte and Talleyrand, as we stated yesterday, have actually left Paris. The former set off last night from St. Cloud with Madame Bonaparte, who we suppose accompanies him only part of the way. The Moniteur adds, that he is supposed to be gone to Mentz. Talleyrand left Paris on Friday, to join his master. Before his departure, Bonaparte made some communications to the Conservative Senate, and though the Moniteur takes no notice of them, one of the other papers informs, that they consisted of a letter to the prince prime of the confederation of the Rhine, a letter to the king of Bavaria, in which he announces that he still hopes to preserve peace with Prussia; but in case that power should not give a prompt and categorical answer, he is ready to enter Germany at the head of three hundred thousand men.

It is evident that Bonaparte has no hopes of preserving peace with Prussia, had not all hopes been at an end, had not Prussia assumed an attitude, and adopted a language, which rendered the preservation of peace impossible. Bonaparte would not have left Paris. He has left Paris to take command of the army; Talleyrand has gone after him for the purpose no doubt of inspiring the people with a belief that victory is certain, and that Talleyrand will be enabled to negotiate a peace, as humiliating to Prussia, as the peace of Preiburg was to Austria.

All the troops that were encamped at Meudon have left Paris, together with a part of the garrison—some of the conscripts have even marched to join the armies. It is probable that Bonaparte will proceed from Mentz to Frankfort, where the principal corps, of the grand army is stationed.

Of the differences that have occasioned this hostile state of affairs between Prussia and France, the Moniteur takes no notice. It confines itself to the insertion of fabricated letters from Cassel and Dresden, tending to inculcate a belief that the electors of Hesse and Saxony are averse to any junction or co-operation with Prussia, and that the elector of Hesse had refused to ratify a treaty concluded by his minister with Prussia. But these assertions so contrary to what is known to be the fact, deceive no one, and we have often been surprised that ministers should wish to give currency to these fabrications.

Though the Moniteur however is silent with respect to the differences with Prussia, the Argus has been ordered to make a furious attack against her, and Endeavour to impress a belief that she cannot be trusted either by Great Britain, Austria or Russia. The only notice we think it necessary to take of this article in the Argus, is to say that it confirms what we have invariably said, and what the late opposition would not admit, that Prussia had promised to take part in the late coalition.

But from these calumnies and fabrications, let us pass to considerations of more importance, and take a view of the real state of affairs. And here we must congratulate our readers upon an tone and language which ministers have adopted in speaking of the preparations of Prussia. They admit that she enters the field with great advantages. They dwell with pleasure upon the extent of her power, the excellence of her spirit, and the vigour and alacrity of her preparations. They do not seem to despair of another attempt against France, though Prussia commences the war alone.

We are the more surprised and pleased at this language, because we cannot but recollect the manner in which they ridiculed the attempt to resist the power of Bonaparte, made by Austria and Russia, which they attached to the last confederacy. Saxony and Hesse have made common cause with Prussia, and Bonaparte has no hopes of making either of them commit, even if they were so disposed, which they are not, the same act of treachery which the king of Bavaria committed against Austria. The Prussians, universally allowed to be amongst the first troops in Europe, have joined the Prussians, about 30,000 strong—the Saxons can bring into the field about double the number, but we will estimate their number at only 30,000 men. The Swedes could add 25,000 more to the assistance of Prussia—thus the Prussian allies will be able to afford an effective force of about 80,000 men. The Prussians have already entered Saxony—their force in that quarter is estimated at 100,000 men, under the command of Prince Hohenlohe—they have crossed the Elbe near Dresden, and are advancing to the Saxon frontiers, in a line nearly parallel to the course of the Elbe. On the frontiers of Westphalia the Prussian force is between 30 and 40,000 men greater than any that can at present be opposed to it in that quarter. It is said that Fulda has been occupied by a Prussian detachment; if so they are at a very short distance from the French troops.

That the Russians will be able to take part in the first operations of the war we scarcely believe; they are certainly on their march, and 80,000 are already arrived at Brody and Belitz, they are to cross the O.

der at Brieg, Breslau, and Gros Glogau. The French occupy the following positions: Angereau's corps is stationed in a semi circular direction from the Sieg to the Main and the Neckar: Mortier's occupies a position on the western side of Franconia, his left reaching to Wartburg; Bernadotte's which is the nearest to the Prussian army in Sazony, is cantoned on a line extending from Bonberg to Nuremberg. The first blow is expected to be struck between Boreuth and Coburg, it being supposed to be Bonaparte's intention to make a rapid and sudden irruption into Sazony. Others think that he will not enter Sazony first, but push into the Electorate of Hesse.—It were to be wished, perhaps, that he may adopt the latter determination. Of the force of the French we have no accurate accounts.—There are eight divisions, and we shall not perhaps be very wide of the mark in estimating them at 130 or 140,000 men. But these cannot in the first instance be brought to act against Prussia unless we can suppose that Bonaparte is so far of remaining at peace with Austria, as to render it unnecessary for him to keep any great force on the Austrian frontiers. We see he is attempting to conciliate and cajole Austria—he has sent back the Austrian prisoners, and it is even said, that he has evacuated Brannau. But he cannot imagine that Austria will remain at peace should a favourable opportunity be made for going to war. Already do we see that he has announced his regiments to be more than complete, a notification calculated to produce the double effect of encouraging Prussia, and of proving to France that she is not to be despised. In contemplating too the amount of the force which France can bring to act against Prussia, it must not be forgotten that besides keeping a very large army in Bavaria and Swabia, she must occupy Naples with at least 50,000 men if she mean to preserve the possession of that kingdom.

Bonaparte, in a letter to the Prince prime, is anxious to impress a belief that he has no intention of exercising any superiority over the members of the Rhenish confederation.—He seems to think it unnecessary to tranquillize them under the present circumstances.

A NEW FULLING MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber has removed his Fulling Mills, two and a half miles lower on Hickman creek, from maj. John Morrison's, where he intends to carry on the above business, in all its various branches; he also returns his sincere thanks to the public and his former customers, and he hopes to render them full satisfaction, from the superior seat he has built on To accommodate diligent customers, Cloth for dressing will be received at George Anderdon's, merchant in Lexington, and at Thomas' in Versailles—where he will attend the first Monday of every month, and return the same the next court, on as reasonable terms as any other Fuller in the state—Part produce will be taken, at the market price, if delivered at the time when the cloth is dressed, at the mill, or at some convenient place agreed on. One or two Apprentices to the above business is wanted immediately, and they will meet with good encouragement.

SAMUEL HAYS.

December 8, 1806.

Talleyrand Perigord.

In the liberal distribution of the

Imperial "loaves and fishes" by

Bonaparte, America's old friend,

Talleyrand, has not been forgotten.

By an Imperial Decree of the 5th June, 1806, the Emperor, in "testimony of our benevolence for the services he has rendered to our crown,"

has created him "Prince and Duke of Benevento," giving him, and his heirs male forever, the Duchy of

Benevento, (in Italy) which is to

continue an immediate fief of the

crown of France. In the French

Court articles, Talleyrand is men-

tioned by the title of "his excellency

the Prince of Benevento."

Boston Sentinel.

A COURT OF APPEALS,

For the 42d Regiment of Kentucky

Militia,

WILL meet at the house of John

Kiefer, in the town of Lexington, on Sat-

turday the 3d day of January, 1807, at

10 o'clock A. M. where all those delin-

quents who were fined at the last Regi-

mental court for the affission of fines,

who may think themselves aggrieved, will be

heard.—Those who cannot personally at-

tend, may state their excuses in writing

on oath, and leave the same with either

of the Field officers, on or before that

day.

George Trotter jr. Lt. C. G.

December 17, 1806.

Clarke Circuit, October term, 1806.

Cornelius Skinner, complainant,

against

William H. Woodward, &c. defendants,

In Chancery.

The defendant Woodward, not hav-

ing entered his appearance herein agreeably

to the act of assembly and the rules of this

court; and is appearing to the satisfaction of

the court that he is not an inhabitant of this

commonwealth—on the motion of the com-

plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that

the said defendant do appear here on the third

day of our next April term, and answer the

complainant's bill—that a copy of this order

be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight

weeks successively.

A Copy. Tette

Saml. M. Taylor, C. C. C.

Montgomery county s. t.

TAKEN up by Samuel Hartner, a-

bout two miles from Big Beaver ponds,

one

15

hands high, fiod before, and had on about

15. bell; appraised to 60 dollars, before me,

this 4th day of September, 1806.

John Metcalfe, J. P. J. C.

October 23d, 1806.

Taken up by Francis Miller, of

Jeffamine county, living near John Scott's

tavern, a

Sorrel Horse,

with a blaze face, and one hind foot



"TO SOAR ALLOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

SONG.

SWEET is the ship that under sail
Spreads her white bosom to the gale;
Sweet, oh, sweet's the flowing can;
Sweet to poise the laboring oar
That tugs us to our native shore,
When the boatswain pipes the barge to man
Sweet sailing with fav'ring breeze,
But oh! much sweeter than all these
Is JACK's delight, his lovely NAN.

The needle, faithful to the North,
To shew of constancy the worth,
A curious lesson teaches man.
The needle time may rust, a squall
Capsizes the binnacle and all,
Let seamanship do all it can:
My love in worth shall higher rise,
Nor time shall rust, nor squalls capsizes,
My faith and truth to lovely NAN.

When in the bilboes I was pean'd
For serving of a worthless friend,
And every creature from me ran;
No ship performing quarantine
Was ever so deserted seen;
None ha'ld me, woman, child, or man.
But tho' false friendship's sails were fur'd
They cut adrift from all the world,
I'd all the world in lovely NAN.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.]

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The following remarkable case, in addition to the one we published at the time of the trial of Richard Patch, will shew the danger of pronouncing the sentence of guilty upon persons against whom only circumstantial evidence can be adduced. As the judges are now on the circuits, its perusal may have a salutary influence upon the minds of jurors, who should have it in remembrance, that it is better ten guilty persons escape than one innocent man suffer.

Case of Jonathan Bradford, who was executed at Oxford for the murder of Christopher Hays, esq. in the year 1736.

Jonathan Bradford kept an inn in Oxfordshire, on the London road to Oxford; he bore an unexceptionable character. Mr. Hays, a gentleman of fortune, being on his way to Oxford on a visit to a relation, put up at Bradford's. He there joined company with two gentlemen with whom he supped, and in conversation unguardedly mentioned that he had about him a large sum of money. In due time they retired to their respective chambers; the gentlemen to a two bedded room; leaving, as is customary with many, a candle burning in the chimney corner. Some hours after they were in bed, one of the gentlemen being awake, thought he heard a deep groan in the adjoining chamber, and this being repeated, he softly awaked his friend. They listened together, and the groans increasing as of one dying, they both instantly arose, and proceeded silently to the door of the next chamber, from whence they heard the groans, and the door being ajar, saw a light in the room; they entered, but it is impossible to paint their consternation, on perceiving a person writhing in his blood in the bed, and a man standing over him with a dark lantern in one hand and a knife in the other. The man seemed as terrified as themselves, but his terror carried with it all the terror of guilt! The gentlemen soon discovered it was the stranger with whom they had that night supped, and that the man who was standing over him was their host. They seized Bradford directly, disarmed him of his knife, and charged him with being the murderer: he assumed by this time the air of innocence, positively denied the crime, and asserted, that he came there with the same humane intentions as themselves: for that, hearing a noise, which was succeeded by a groaning, he got out of bed, struck a light, armed himself with a knife for his defence, and was but that minute entered the room before them.—These assertions were of little avail; he was kept in close custody till the morning, and then taken before a neighbouring Justice of the Peace.—Bradford still denied the murder, but nevertheless with such an apparent indication of guilt, that the Justice hesitated not to make use of this extraordinary expression, on writing out his writs: "Mr. Bradford, either you or myself committed this murder."

This extraordinary affair was the conversation of the whole country. Bradford was tried over and over again in every company. In the midst of all this pre-determination came on the assizes at Oxford; Bradford was brought to trial; he plead not guilty. Nothing could be more strong than the evidence of the two gentlemen; they testified to the finding Mr. Hays murdered in his bed; Bradford at the side of the body with a light and a knife; the knife and the hand which held it bloody; that on their entering the room he betrayed all the signs of a guilty man; and that a few moments preceding they heard the groans of the deceased.

Bradford's defence on the trial was the same as before the gentlemen; he had heard a noise; he suspected some villainy was transacting; he struck a light; he snatched a knife (the only weapon near him) to defend himself; and terrors he discovered were merely the terrors of humanity, the natural effects of innocence as well as guilt, on beholding such a horrid scene. This defence, however, could be considered but as weak, contrasted with the several powerful circumstances against him.—Never was circumstantial evidence more strong; there was little need left of comment from the judge in summing up the evidence. No room appeared for extenuation, and the jury brought in the prisoner guilty, without going out of the box. Bradford was executed shortly after, still declaring that he was not the murderer, nor privy to the murder of Mr. Hays, but he died disbelieved by all. Yet were these assertions not untrue. The murder was actually committed by Mr. Hays's footman; who immediately on stabbing his master, rifled his breeches of his money, gold watch, and snuff box, and escaped to his room, which would have been, from the after circumstances, scarcely two seconds before Mr. Bradford's entering the unfortunate gentleman's chamber. The world owes this knowledge to a remorse of conscience in the footman (18 months after the execution of Mr. Bradford) on a bed of sickness; it was a death bed repentance, and by that death the law lost its victim!

It is much to be wished that this account could close here: but it cannot. Bradford though innocent, and not privy to the murder, was nevertheless the murderer in design. He had heard, as well as the footman, what Mr. Hays had declared at supper, as to his having a large sum of money about him, and he went to the chamber with the same diabolical intention as the servant. He was struck with amazement! He could not believe his senses!—and in turning back the bed clothes, to assure himself of the fact, he, in his agitation, dropped his knife on the bleeding body, by which both his hand and his knife became bloody. These circumstances Bradford acknowledged to the clergyman who attended him after sentence.

A peep into futurity—the effect of Astronomical labor.

Thomas Tolman, Esq. of Greenboro' has made a calculation of all the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon which will happen within an hundred years to come, ending with 1905: and has therein reduced the mean to the true times, by four equations; and also reduced the Sun's mean distance from the Nodes to the true, for each time. In this period will be four hundred and four Eclipses of the Sun and Moon. The notable Eclipse of June last will return five times with this period, with some variations each time, as respects the earth generally, but more as relates to any particular place.

A letter from Holland, of the 20th Aug. states, that all the Bark imported there from the United States is bad, and not the real Peruvian. The gentleman who communicated the above, is of the opinion, from a number of circumstances which have occurred, that the Bark in general use in this country is not only not the genuine Peruvian, but an absolute poison. An immediate chemical and critical examination on this medicine by the faculty, he thinks indispensable to the lives of their patients and the safety of the community.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Geo. M. Bibb,
WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

JOS. GRAY.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store in the Stone House, opposite messrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter, a handsome and well-chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENS GLASS &
CHINAWARES.

Which will be sold cheap for cash

Lexington November 16, 1806

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL.

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cognac Brandy,

10 — Jamaica Spirits,

10 — Madeira L. P.

10 — Sherry,

4 — Colmenar,

4 — Port,

8 — Pepper,

10 — Brimstone,

6 — Alum,

15 — Copperas,

10 — Ginger,

10 — Madder,

8 — Chocolate,

50 boxes Segars,

1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,

Mace and Cinnamon,

Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson,

10 do. Hyson Skin,

35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for

Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be re-

gularly received from Philadelphia, which will

enable us to furnish store keepers, or others,

upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

Strayed or Stolen,

From Louisville, a handsome, large

BLACK HORSE,

15 hands 2 inches high, 8 or 9 years old next

spring, with a bushy mane and tail, trots and

paces well, in all probability, if not stolen,

he will make towards Fayette county, as he

was there raised. A reward of

Ten Dollars,

will be given to any person who will deliver

the above horse to Thomas January, Lexing-

ton, or to me, on Harrod's creek, Jefferson

county.

5th Aaron Fontaine.

3 Kentucky Insurance Office,

8th December 1806.

A QUARTERLY meeting of the Share-

holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company

will be held at their Office, on Thursday the

first day of January next at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President & Directors,

JOHN L. MARTIN, C. K. I. C.

1st Jan.

FOR READY MONEY

OR good Whiskey, I will sell

COSSAC BOOTS

at Six Dollars per pair, and warrant

them to be as good as have been

commonly sold for nine and ten.

3 HUGH CRAWFORD,

Boot Maker,

Main street, corner of Main-Cross

street, Lexington.

WANTED,

Two or three smart active boys, be-

tween the ages of fourteen and sixteen

years, as apprentices to the

BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS,

Boys of the above description who can

come well recommended, will meet with

encouragement.

Benjamin Futhey.

Lex. Dec. 10, 1806.

5th 3rd

LEXINGTON LODGE No. 1.

THE Members are requested to

be punctual in their attendance at

their Lodge room, at ten o'clock

A. M. on the 27th inst. being the

anniversary of St. JOHN the Evan-

gelist. By order of the W. M.

GEO. M. BIBB, Sec.

December 8, 1806.

DURING the Fall Races, I gave to

Mr. David Humphreys a Double cased

WINDCHEST WATCH,

gold and jewelled, with a second

hand, which watch Mr. Humphreys

has delivered to some friend of mine.

I have never received the same, any

information relative to it, will be thank-

fully received by

Thomas Shreshby.

Dec. 8, 1806.

3rd WHEAT WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase a

quantity of good, clean, merchantable

Wheat, to be delivered at Thomas Lew-

is's mill, three miles below Lexington;

for which they will give a higher price

than has been customary, and advance

a part in cash, on the delivery of the

Wheat. For further particulars, apply

to John Jordan jun. or me. Samuel

and George Trotter in Lexington; or

at the mill above alluded to.

THO. LEWIS &

JACOB MCNATHY.

N. B. Country work will be done at

paid mill.

November 26, 1806.

SEMPER REFUGIT.

NOW PUBLISHING

BY

BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,

No. 70, State-Street....Boston, (Mass.)

THE EMERALD,

A LITERARY PAPER.

Will be issued every Saturday, consisting of

twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine

paper with a new type.

PRICE \$3 per ANNUAL. PAYABLE

ONE IN ADVANCE.

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of